

PEKING REVIEW

5

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北京周報

**Fourth National People's Congress
Hailed**

**Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's
Line in Army Building**

Angolan People's Important Victory

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Fourth National People's Congress Hailed

AN upsurge in studying the documents of the Fourth National People's Congress (see *Peking Review*, No. 4) and carrying forward the spirit of the Congress is now taking shape throughout China.

The First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was held in Peking from January 13 to 17. The whole country was a scene of jubilation when this happy news was announced on the evening of January 18.

Peking's Tien An Men Square was ablaze with lights and tall buildings were brightly lit from the outside. People all over the country and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army tuned in to the news broadcasts. Happy and gay, people in many places held discussions and celebrations that very evening. Minority peoples in border regions celebrated the occasion with songs and dances. Herdsmen on the vast grasslands mounted their steeds to

spread the joyous news to remote grazing grounds. P.L.A. commanders and fighters and militiamen guarding the frontiers listened to the broadcasts in their defence works or outposts. Chinese ocean-going freighters in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Mediterranean sent back messages of warm greetings soon after the news was heard.

Armymen and civilians in various parts of the country joyfully exclaimed that the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress was the fruit of the victories achieved by the people of all our nationalities under the leadership of the Party in shattering the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Piao and that it was a major victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Endorsing the New Constitution

The people throughout the country fully endorse the Constitution of

the People's Republic of China adopted at the Congress and the Report on the Revision of the Constitution made by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao. They express the opinion that the new Constitution has brought Party leadership into prominence by clearly stipulating that "the Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people" and "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation." This, they stress, has summed up the experience of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction in the last 25 years. They point especially to the great significance of the inclusion of the Party's basic line in the Constitution. Speaking from personal experience, the masses say that this basic line is the compass guiding them in their triumphant march forward, and that it is the lifeline of our Party and nation. They pledge to earnestly implement the new Constitution and courageously defend it.

The people in different parts of the country enthusiastically support the stipulations in the Constitution that China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants and that the state exercises the dictatorship of the proletariat over reactionary classes while practising democratic centralism among the people. Many veteran workers say the new Constitution is the fundamental charter for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and for protecting the labouring people.

Commanders and fighters in the Chinese People's Liberation Army



Miners of different nationalities in a Sinkiang mine listen to the happy news of the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress.

and the people's militia are especially overjoyed about the stipulation in the Constitution that "the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the country's armed forces." They are unanimous in the view that our great leader Chairman Mao is the illustrious supreme commander of our army. The history of our revolutionary struggle proves that Chairman Mao's command over the country's armed forces and subordination of the army to the absolute leadership of our Party are reliable guarantees in safeguarding the fruits of victory of the Chinese revolution and vanquishing enemies both at home and abroad.

People of minority nationalities across the land acclaim the stipulations in the new Constitution regarding minority nationalities. They note that China is a unitary multi-national state and that all nationalities are equal. These stipulations, they say, will greatly strengthen the unity of all nationalities in China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and will promote their development.

The masses warmly salute the newly elected and appointed leading personnel of the state. Workers and peasants are particularly happy that workers and peasants have become Vice-Premiers and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress directly in charge of state affairs. They say that this is a forceful criticism of the fallacy that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius. It is unanimous among women that the fact that many women have been elected deputies to the Fourth National People's Congress and leading personnel of the state attests to the tremendous change in the status of women in New China and the increasingly big rôle they play.

People agree that the Congress was indeed a congress of unity, a congress

of victory. It fully testifies to the growth of the revolutionary united front which is under the leadership of the Party and which relies on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, unites the other labouring masses and intellectuals and includes patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles. The Congress has strengthened the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in China and will inspire the people to win still greater victories.

Advancing With Full Confidence

The people of the whole country warmly support the Report on the Work of the Government by Premier Chou En-lai. They rejoice at China's achievements in socialist revolution and construction and pledge to work hard in fulfilling the splendid tasks in the days to come.

During their discussions, cadres and masses share the view that China has made tremendous progress in both revolution and construction over the last decade, and that these successes are the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They praise the socialist new things that have emerged, particularly the widespread mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the deepening of the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. All this, they note, has helped the masses greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and has brought about a new situation in China's political and ideological fields.

Citing facts to illustrate China's tremendous victories in economic construction achieved under the impetus of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, workers and peasants say that since the birth of New China and especially in "the past decade, China has ac-

complished many splendid things she never could accomplish in the several thousand years of the old society. Socialist revolution is indeed the powerful motive force for developing the social productive forces.

In their study and discussions, arymen and civilians have unanimously expressed that their primary task is to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They pledge to follow Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," carry forward the mass movement to study Marxism, build a vast theoretical force among the workers, peasants and soldiers and arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism.

People all over China are tremendously inspired by the call in the Report on the Work of the Government to build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century. Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, they note, the Chinese people overfulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan and will fulfil the Fourth Five-Year Plan this year. All our undertakings are flourishing, but we must continue our long march and go on shouldering our revolutionary responsibilities. They express the confidence that so long as we continue to persist in the Party's general line for building socialism, adhere to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and persevere in putting revolution in command of production, we will certainly reach our goal. Cadres and workers in many factories and enterprises have earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "We should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." Linking this with reality, they

have criticized such erroneous ideas as servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They are determined to aim high and go in for socialism in the spirit of revolution plus daring that is unafraid of death and launch a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Armymen and civilians are greatly inspired by China's tremendous victories in foreign affairs and by the fact that the present international situation, characterized by great disorder under heaven, continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. They pledge to continue implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and uphold proletarian internationalism.

China will never seek hegemony and never be a superpower, and will always stand with the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world. The masses have reviewed the international situation in which the basic contradictions in the world today are sharpening and the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. They have expressed the determination to carry out Chairman Mao's directives, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," heighten their vigilance and strengthen their preparedness against war.

Armymen and civilians throughout the country pledge that they will never relax their fighting will in the face of victories, but will strive to realize ahead of schedule the great tasks set by the Fourth National People's Congress.

Mr. Shigeru Hori Visits China

Shigeru Hori, Liberal-Democratic Member of the House of Representatives and former Minister of State of Japan, paid a friendship visit to China from January 15 to 21. Shinzo Tsubokawa and Seichi Tagawa,



Premier Chou En-lai meets Member of the House of Representatives Shigeru Hori.

Liberal-Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, were among those who accompanied him on the visit.

Premier Chou En-lai met with the Japanese friends in a hospital on January 20. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping also had a friendly talk with them the same day.

Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese guests following their arrival in Peking.

In his toast at the banquet, Liao Cheng-chih said: The good-neighbourly and friendly relations between China and Japan have been developed and consolidated constantly in the last two years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between them. He expressed the conviction that so long as the Chinese and Japanese Governments and people continue to make common efforts in the spirit of the joint statement of the two governments, the relations of friendship between the two countries will surely make steady, new progress.

In his toast, Shigeru Hori said: Thanks to their wise decisions, the Japanese and Chinese Governments

issued a joint statement in September 1972, thus normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries. We will absolutely not back down even a single step from the joint statement. I will exert myself to develop the good-neighbourly relations between Japan and China.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Fetes General Secretary Mijal

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet on January 20 in honour of Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Poland.

Present on the occasion were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chang Hsiang-shan, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department.

Before the banquet, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Mijal.

Comrade Mijal arrived in Peking on January 19.

Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Li Fu-chun

ON January 16, *Renmin Ribao* published a front-page news item on the memorial ceremony to pay final respects to Comrade Li Fu-chun. A summary follows:

Li Fu-chun, Member of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, died of illness in Peking on January 9, 1975 at the age of 75.

A solemn ceremony was held in Peking on the afternoon of January 15 to pay final respects to the late Comrade Li Fu-chun. The national flag was flown at half-mast in Tien An Men Square, Hsin-huamen and the Foreign Ministry.

The ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the People. A portrait of Comrade Li Fu-chun and an urn containing the ashes of the deceased were in the hall. The urn was draped with the flag of the Communist Party of China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and the C.P.C. Central Committee presented wreaths.

Wreaths were also presented by other Chinese Party and state leaders Tung Pi-wu, Soong Ching Ling, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Kang Sheng, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu, Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo and Chou Chien-jen. Comrade Chang Ting-cheng also presented a wreath.



Chih-fu, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo and Chou Chien-jen. Comrade Chang Ting-cheng also presented a wreath.

Attending the ceremony were Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Wu Kuei-hsien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ngapu Ngawang-Jigme, and Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hsu Teh-heng and Shen Yen-ping.

Tsai Chang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and an old comrade-in-arms and widow of the late Comrade Li Fu-chun, attended the ceremony. The Party and state leaders present on the occasion expressed sincere sympathy to Comrade Tsai Chang and relatives.

Comrade Chou En-lai presided over the ceremony, which started with all those present standing in silent grief. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping delivered a memorial speech.



Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping makes a memorial speech at the ceremony.

Also attending the ceremony were: Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments; leading members of various P.L.A. general departments; Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; members of the National Defence Council; leading members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Also present were the late Comrade Li Fu-chun's friends as well as several hundred others including staff members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments, cadres and fighters of the P.L.A. departments and units stationed in Peking, and Peking municipality cadres.

After Comrade Li Fu-chun passed away, Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-jien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Wu Kuei-hsien, Chen Yun, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Shen Yen-ping and leading comrades of Party, government and army departments went to the hospital to pay their last respects to the remains of the deceased.

Following the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Li Fu-chun was placed in the Papao-shan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries.

Communist Party in Europe. He returned to China in 1925 and took part in the Northern Expedition, serving as Party representative and concurrently Director of the Political Department in the Second Army of the Northern Expeditionary Army and Member and Acting Secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee. After the Kuomintang betrayed the revolution in 1927, he persevered in underground struggle and served successively as Director of the Propaganda Department, and Acting Secretary, of the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee, Secretary of the Fanan District Party Committee in Shanghai, Director of the Propaganda Department, and Acting Secretary, of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Committee. He arrived in the central revolutionary base in 1931 and became Secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee. He took part in the Long March in 1934 as Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the Red Army and Political Commissar of the Third Army Group of the Red Army. After arriving in northern Shensi, he became Secretary of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Provincial Party Committee. During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he served successively as Secretary-General of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Deputy Director of the Organization Department, Director of the Department of Finance and Economy and Director of the General Office, of the C.P.C. Central Committee. In the War of Liberation, he was Secretary of the Western Manchuria Sub-Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee and Deputy Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Northeast China People's Government and Deputy Political Commissar of the Northeast China Military Area, sharing in the leadership of the People's Liberation War in northeast China. After liberation, he became Deputy Director of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs under the

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Memorial Ceremony

FILLED with deep grief, we mourn Comrade Li Fu-chun's decease.

Comrade Li Fu-chun was a Member of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council. He died of illness in Peking on January 9, 1975 at the age of 75.

Comrade Li Fu-chun was born in Changsha city in Hunan Province.

He dedicated himself to the great revolutionary cause of the Chinese people from his very early days. In 1919, he went to France under a studying-while-working programme and joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1921. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1922 and became one of the leaders of the general branch of the Chinese



(Continued on p. 12.)

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Line in Army Building

— Notes on studying "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" and criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois line in army building

by Liang Hsiao and Cheng Li

THE resolution On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party (see Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. I) drawn up by Chairman Mao in December 1929 for the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Red Army (which was held at Kutien Village in Shanghang County, Fukien Province, and is thus known as the Kutien Meeting) systematically summed up the rich store of experience gained by our Party in the course of combating various mistaken ideas after the founding of our army, and laid down a Marxist-Leninist line for building the Party and army. Over the past several decades, this brilliant resolution of the Kutien Meeting has illuminated the course along which our Party and army have advanced from victory to victory.

While verbally endorsing the spirit of the Kutien Meeting, Lin Piao actually had long been a betrayer of the line of this meeting. Opposing the proletarian principles for building the army, he left no stone unturned in trumpeting the fallacy that the gun commands the Party and vainly tried to recast our army in the image of the bourgeoisie. His was a bourgeois line in army building pure and simple.

A given military line is closely associated with a specific political line. The bourgeois line in army building Lin Piao pushed was in the service of his ultra-Rightist revisionist political line which aimed at restoring capitalism.

The Party Commands the Gun

Adherence to the Party's absolute leadership over the army is an immutable fundamental principle for building a new-type people's army. The most fundamental reason why our army can become a powerful weapon in the hands of the proletariat and other revolutionary people for seizing and consolidating political power lies in its having the staunch leadership of the revolutionary political party of the proletariat and the guidance of the Party's Marxist-Leninist line. There always has been a fierce struggle within our Party between the two lines centring around the question of upholding or opposing the Party's leadership over the army.

Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to strengthening this leadership. As far back as our army's early years in the 1920s, he pointed out that for the Red Army "the question of proletarian ideological leadership is very important." (*The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains*.) When the army was reorganized at Sanwan*, Chairman Mao put forward the principle that "the Party branch is organized on a company basis." (*The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains*.) Thus, organizationally, the foundation was laid for building a new-type people's army. Later, Chairman Mao personally laid down the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, the first of which stressed: "Obey orders in all your actions." (*On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention — Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*.) This made obedience to Party leadership a conscious discipline in the people's army. In the Kutien Meeting resolution, Chairman Mao stated still more explicitly that "the Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution." In other words, our army must be a tool subordinating itself to proletarian ideological leadership and serving the Party's programme, line and policies.

To usurp the military power of the proletariat, the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao made no bones about publicizing the fallacy that the gun commands the Party, babbling that the army "is the core of cores and the key link of key links." While cooking up the nonsense that the founder of the People's Liberation Army cannot command it, in a vain attempt to negate Chairman Mao's position as the supreme commander, Lin

* In September 1927, Chairman Mao led the peasants, workers and part of the Northern Expeditionary Army in eastern Hunan and western Kiangsi in staging the Autumn Harvest Uprising and founded a workers' and peasants' revolutionary army which later marched to the Chingkang Mountains. On the way, this army was reorganized at Sanwan in Yunghsin County, Kiangsi Province, with Party organizations set up at all levels of the army and Party representatives appointed at various levels above the company, thereby establishing the Party's absolute leadership over the army.

Piao tampered with the history of our Party and army and posed as a "man of genius in military affairs," an "ever-victorious general" and so on, arrogantly wanting "everything under his command and everything at his disposal." According to his reactionary logic, the Party had to be put under the command of the gun which in turn had to be put at his disposal, and consequently he should be the man with supreme power in the Party, government and army.

Lin Piao's opposition to the Party and attempt to usurp supreme power in the army were of long standing. In his secret notebooks, he had summed up in 1949 his anti-Party experience in which he advocated not reading the directives of the Party Central Committee and neither submitting reports to it nor asking for its instructions and made a big fuss about daring to "disobey orders." All this shows that Lin Piao always made opposing the Party's leadership and countering the unified orders of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee his basic tenet and criterion for action. At every crucial moment in the revolution he unfailingly did this. In the early period of the Agrarian Revolution (1927-37), he was pessimistic and despondent over the prospects of the Chinese revolution. After the conclusion of the Tsunyi Meeting in January 1935, he took the lead in attacking Chairman Mao and trying to seize power from him. When the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns were being fought in the latter half of 1948 and the beginning of 1949, he set himself against Chairman Mao's strategic decisions. (See "Victory of Chairman Mao's Concept of Strategy—Notes on studying 'The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign'" and "A Splendid Strategic Plan—Notes on studying 'The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign'" in *Peiping Review*, No. 46, 1972 and No. 39, 1974.) In the early 1950s, he was the mastermind of the Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih anti-Party alliance. All this indicated that Lin Piao was a bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer who had engaged in machinations within the Party for several decades.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." (*Problems of War and Strategy*.) This is determined by the nature of our Party and army. Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and the highest form of its organization. Of the Party, the government, the army, the mass organizations and the cultural and educational institutions, whether in the east, west, south, north or centre of our country, it is the Party that exercises overall leadership. From the day our army was founded by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, they have led and commanded it. Our people's army would not have existed without the Party. And our army has grown in strength under the guidance of the Party's correct line, in the absence of which its victories would have been out of the question.

Which class gains control of the army and which class line the army implements directly determine its

nature and appearance. Therefore, whether or not the Party's absolute leadership over the army should be upheld is, in essence, a question of whether or not the proletarian nature of our army should be maintained. The reason why old-type armies always serve as the pillar of systems of exploitation is that they are in the hands of the exploiting classes and at their service. History shows that the labouring people had organized their own army and fought valiantly and tenaciously, but because of the absence of the leadership of the proletariat, which is a progressive class, they ended up in failure as a result of suppression by the exploiting classes or they let the latter usurp the leadership and turn the army into a tool for realizing the narrow interests of the exploiting classes. If the army of the proletariat should depart from the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist political party, there would be the danger of its degeneration.

In criticizing the mistaken idea of subordinating political work to military work, the resolution adopted at the Kutien Meeting penetratingly pointed out: "If allowed to develop, this idea would involve the danger of estrangement from the masses, control of the government by the army and departure from proletarian leadership—it would be to take the path of warlordism like the Kuomintang army." After the Khrushchov and Brezhnev renegade cliques came to power, the Soviet army degenerated into their tool for exercising a fascist dictatorship at home and pushing policies of aggression and expansion abroad. This is a profound lesson. In its programme for staging a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'état, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique frantically clamoured that "the armed forces throughout the nation should obey" "the centralized and unified command" of its bourgeois headquarters and that all revolutionary forces under the leadership of our Party should be "severely suppressed." This exposed to the hilt that the criminal aim of Lin Piao and his followers in opposing the Party's leadership over the army was to try to turn our army from being the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat into their tool for restoring capitalism.

Historical experience tells us that the struggle over control of the army has all along been a serious class struggle and two-line struggle. This is a matter of principle of paramount importance concerning the success or failure of the revolution and the destiny of the people. According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army. (Mao Tsetung: *Problems of War and Strategy*.) In his preface to *The Civil War in France*, Engels pointed out that in France the workers emerged with arms from every revolution; therefore, "the disarming of the workers was the first commandment for the bourgeois." Lenin said: "The essence of the matter—also, by the way, on the question of the state (has the oppressed class arms?)—is here remarkably well grasped." (*The State and Revolution*.) Catering to the political needs of the landlord and capitalist

classes, the bourgeois representatives who had wormed their way into the Party invariably did all they could to oppose our Party exercising leadership over the army. Our struggle against Lin Piao over the question of who should command the army was a sharp manifestation of class struggle and two-line struggle in the socialist period.

Founded, led and commanded by Chairman Mao himself, our people's army is loyal to the Party, the people and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Over the past several decades, our armed forces led by the Party have fought in the north and south and have been tempered and tested in the great storms; they have a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and political vigilance. Lin Piao's attempt to seize control of the army and deploy the armed forces for anti-Party purposes turned out to be nothing but wishful thinking, which could only result in his complete isolation and utter defeat.

Education in Ideological and Political Line

The most fundamental thing in upholding the Party's absolute leadership over the army lies in firmly implementing the Party's Marxist-Leninist line. Whether we should carry out education in ideological and political line in the army is an important question of principle of whether we should practise Marxism and build the army in the image of the proletariat. This is another important aspect of the struggle waged by our Party against Lin Piao's bourgeois line in army building.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline of our army. It is under the guidance of that line that our army has grown in strength through the struggles against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines. The creation of the first detachment of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was precisely the result of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line defeating Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line. The Red Army had grown considerably in the course of the struggle for holding fast to the armed independent regime of the workers and peasants. Later, the Red Army lost more than 90 per cent of its men as a result of the damage caused by Wang Ming's line. Thanks to the establishment of Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party and the switching of the Party's line into the orbit of Marxism-Leninism at the Tsunyi Meeting, our army eventually grew from small to big and from weak to strong and emerged victorious after having suffered setbacks. It has made tremendous contributions to the struggle of seizing political power and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed force. Practice has proved that only when the line is correct can army building have a correct orientation and only thus can our army successfully shoulder its historical tasks in China's great revolutionary struggle. Chairman Mao stressed in the Kutien Meeting resolution that it is necessary "to educate the [Party] members in the Party's correct line."

This is of fundamental significance to strengthening the building of the army. Since political and military lines are always closely linked with the ideological line, the Kutien Meeting resolution pointed out from the outset: "**There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line.**" To ensure implementation of the Party's correct line in the army, it is imperative to unfold a struggle of proletarian ideas against non-proletarian ideas.

To tamper with the line of the Kutien Meeting resolution and transform our army in the image of the bourgeoisie, Lin Piao for many years had resorted to various tricks of mixing the spurious with the genuine. He worked overtime to cover up the struggle between the Marxist-Leninist and revisionist lines and between the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies and delete the class content of the struggle between the two lines in army building. On the question of the relationship between political and military work, he created confusion in people's minds by various means in a vain attempt to fish in troubled waters. For a certain period, he bellowed that "doing military work well means politics in the full sense of the word." He thus openly spread the purely military viewpoint. When this fallacy was criticized by Chairman Mao and resisted by commanders and fighters, he went from one extreme to the other and ranted that "politics may push aside military affairs," "push aside other things" and "push aside everything." His aim was to continue peddling the bourgeois line in army building by employing pseudo-revolutionary phraseology.

What Lin Piao said about "doing military work well means politics in the full sense of the word" was sheer nonsense. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out long ago: "**Military affairs are only one means of accomplishing political tasks.**" (*On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party.*) Without first solving the question of which class and which line to serve, then there is the lack of a basic prerequisite for doing military work well. During the historical period of socialism, the People's Liberation Army, if it is to give full play to its role as the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship, must be armed with the Party's basic line and, together with the people of the whole country, take part in the struggle of criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the ideology of the exploiting classes. It must be capable of wielding both the pen and the gun and must persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If doing military work well means everything, as Lin Piao claimed, then isn't it tantamount to saying that all such things as the Party's basic line and the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism can be cast to the winds? In saying this, Lin Piao and his followers aimed at putting people off guard against the danger of capitalist restoration, thereby giving themselves a free hand to push their revisionist line and realize their scheme of opposing the Party and usurping supreme power in the army.

Lin Piao's allegation that "politics may push aside military affairs" was no less absurd. Can it be that putting proletarian politics in command does not serve as a powerful motive force for doing a good job of revolutionary military work? To put it bluntly, the fallacy fabricated by Lin Piao that politics and military affairs are absolutely opposed to each other was simply aimed at using bourgeois politics to first of all push aside proletarian politics and at the same time push aside proletarian military affairs. Doing everything possible to oppose carrying out in the army education in Marxist-Leninist theory and the Party's correct line. Lin Piao preposterously summarized political work as "grasping living ideas" and advocated "setting off a revolution in the depth of one's soul." What he was hawking was the Confucian school's junk of self-cultivation divorced from actual struggles. He tried to inveigle people into turning a blind eye to the line, making no distinction between a correct line and a wrong one, and lure them to focus their attention on minor shortcomings in an attempt to turn them into timid and cautious "gentlemen," blind theoretically and philistine politically. While revering as priceless treasures the hypocritical Confucian preachings to "give up force and put stress on virtue" and "stop military pursuits and promote culture," Lin Piao chattered away that "it is not that serious" if military training "is a bit short of the mark" and that it was not necessary to make special efforts to learn military skills, in a vain attempt to do away with proletarian military work and disintegrate our army's combat effectiveness.

It must be pointed out that Chairman Mao's thinking in army building has long struck deep roots in our army and firmly occupied the leading position. Lin Piao could never succeed in his criminal scheme of tampering with the orientation in building our army.

It Is Men, Not Weapons, That Decide the Outcome of War

How to look at the rank-and-file soldiers and the masses of the people and how to look at the relationship between men and weapons have always been an issue of great importance in the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois lines in army building. An important point of departure in Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking in army building is the firm conviction that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory." (On Protracted War.) On the other hand, despising the people and soldiers and fanatically advertising the theory that "weapons decide everything" constituted a salient feature of Lin Piao's bourgeois line in army building.

Ours is a people's army whose members have come together and fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the emancipation of the proletariat and other labouring people. "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." (On Coalition Government.) Proceeding from this purpose, "besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military

strength, it [our army] should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organizations." (On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party.) It is a fighting force as well as a work force and a production force. Its commanders and fighters strictly observe the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, carry out the movement to support the government and cherish the people and learn from the people of the whole country so that the army and the people always become one. Proceeding from this purpose, our army makes it a point to "ensure democracy under centralized guidance" (On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party) within its ranks, freely arouse the soldier masses, give full scope to their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity and consciously observe discipline, thereby making itself a militant collective with a high degree of unity. Such an army is invincible.

Lin Piao who formed a clique in pursuit of his selfish interests always stood opposed to the masses of the people. In his eyes, history is made by a few geniuses and the masses are nothing more than a bunch of beings and are concerned only about "getting rich" and about their supply of daily necessities, such as "oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood." Proceeding from such a reactionary idealist conception of history, Lin Piao negated the decisive role played by the masses of the people in a war and denied that the foundation of an army lies in the rank-and-file soldiers, thus fundamentally opposing the principles for building a people's army. While superficially crying out to give first place to the human factor, in his secret notebooks he went so far as to directly attack Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon." (Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong). Lin Piao said: "Now that I've got hold of the people, energetic efforts must be made to develop weapons." When the imperialists and modern revisionists raised a hue and cry about the horrors of a nuclear war and engaged in nuclear blackmail, Lin Piao prostrated himself before nuclear weapons and held that, with the development of modern military techniques, the Marxist-Leninist military theory had become useless. As he saw it, a modern war is fought by pushing buttons and it is new-type weapons, atom bombs and missiles, not infantry, that count. Therefore, he attacked the idea of making everybody a soldier and undermined the fine tradition of army-people unity.

All this stuff of Lin Piao's was nothing new. Bernstein had regarded the universal arming of the people under new technical conditions as "merely an illusory barrier."^{*} Kautsky also had asserted that the colossal superiority in the armaments of reactionary ruling classes would render any resistance on the part of

* "The Prerequisites for Socialism and the Tasks of the Social-Democratic Party."

ordinary citizens "hopeless from the very outset." Khrushchov was all the more shameless when he driv-
elled that for those now having modern weapons at their disposal, the militia was not an army but just human flesh.^{**} It is crystal clear that what Lin Piao took over was nothing but the mantle of the old and new revisionists. All these fallacies, however, have long been refuted by Marxists down to the last point. Marxism holds that though weapons are an important factor in war, the factor which plays the decisive role in determining the outcome of a war is men, not things, and is the people, not weapons. Engels pointed out in *History of Rifles*: "Men, and not muskets, must win battles." Lenin also pointed out: "In the final analysis, victory in any war depends on the spirit animating the masses that spill their own blood on the field of battle." (*Speech at an Enlarged Conference of Workers and Red Army Men in Rogozhsko-Simonovsky District of Moscow.*)

Under new historical conditions, Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded and developed this Marxist-Leninist thesis when he pointed out that "without the struggles waged by the people, atom bombs by themselves would be no use." (*The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.*) Regarding the atom bomb as infinitely powerful represents the bourgeois world outlook and methodology. We firmly believe that the masses of the people are the makers of history. While attention must

be paid to continuously improving weapons and equipment and mastering advanced military techniques, the most important thing in building our army remains using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party's correct line to arm our commanders and fighters and adhering to the principle of unity between army and government, between army and people and between officers and men and unity in the whole army, so as to ensure the advance of our army in the direction charted by the resolution of the Kutien Meeting.

Whether or not to respect the soldiers and the people is a fundamental question of attitude reflecting the basic purpose of army building. Because old-type reactionary armies are divorced from the people and are used to slaughter them, they regard soldiers who must obey orders and be able to handle weapons merely as something negative and passive, just as slave-owners looked upon slaves as tools that could speak and were at their beck and call. By taking the same attitude, Lin Piao bared his own nature as an enemy of the people and exposed his criminal scheme of trying to change the nature of our army.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a great people's army. Its invincible strength stems from reliance on the people and revolutionary soldiers. Lin Piao's plot to tamper with the orientation in our army building and sabotage the fine tradition of unity between army and people and between officers and men was bound to come to naught.

Guided by the brilliant resolution of the Kutien Meeting, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army will always advance from victory to victory along Chairman Mao's line in army building!

* "A Catechism of Social-Democracy."

** Speech at the Meeting of Representatives of Fraternal Parties in Bucharest, June 24, 1960.

(Continued from p. 7.)

Government Administration Council, Minister of Heavy Industry, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission and Vice-Premier of the State Council. Comrade Li Fu-chun was a Member of the Seventh Party Central Committee, a Member of the Eighth Party Central Committee and Member of the Secretariat, Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Party Central Committee and a Member of the Ninth Party Central Committee. He was a deputy to the Second and Third National People's Congresses, and was elected a deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress.

Comrade Li Fu-chun was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and a veteran revolutionary fighter of our Party. Over the past decades, led by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, he was loyal to the Party and the people, assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line both in the protracted revolutionary wars and in socialist revolution and construction. He maintained a style of plain living and hard struggle and worked selflessly, remained modest and prudent, kept in close contact with the masses and served the people diligently and conscientiously, devoting his whole life to the

liberation of the Chinese people and the cause of communism.

The death of Comrade Li Fu-chun has bereft us of an old comrade, an old comrade-in-arms; it is a great loss to our Party. We mourn his death with heavy hearts. We should learn from his revolutionary spirit and transform grief into strength. We should rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and unite and strive for new and still greater victories.

Reconstructing the Big Sanmen Gorge Dam

UNDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Chinese workers, engineers, technicians and cadres have had initial success in reconstructing the Sanmen Gorge dam, the first major multi-purpose hydraulic engineering project on the Yellow River. The dam is now playing a positive role in flood and ice-floe control, irrigation and power generation.

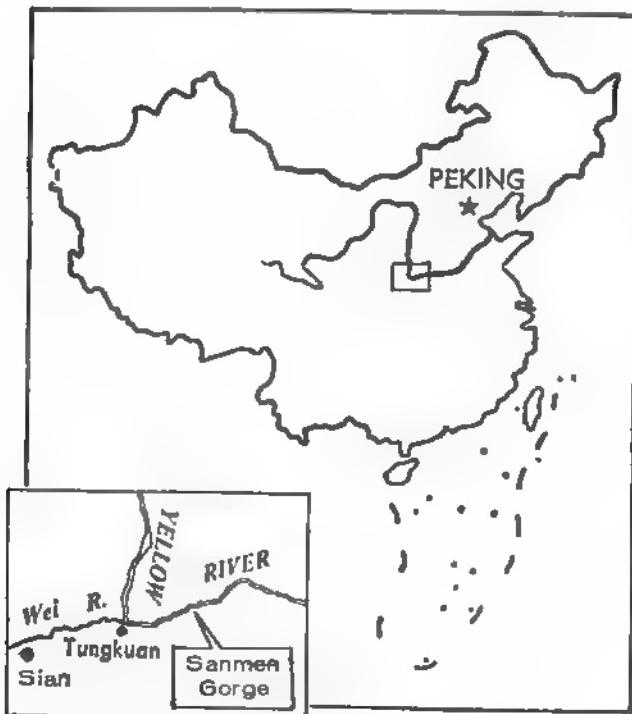
The Yellow River is the second largest in China and the most silt-ridden river in the world. Originally designed by foreign experts, the Sanmen Gorge project consists of a reservoir behind a high gravity dam and a hydroelectric power station. Construction began in 1957 and the reservoir was completed in September 1960. But owing to erroneous estimates of the rate of silting, the reservoir failed to cope with the annual influx of 1,800 million tons of sand. Sedimentary formations on the river-bed rapidly extended upstream to the Wei River, a Yellow River tributary on the upper reaches of the reservoir, elevating the bottom of its inlet channel. The reservoir was thus in danger of having to be abandoned, and the Wei River basin and the city of Sian were seriously menaced.

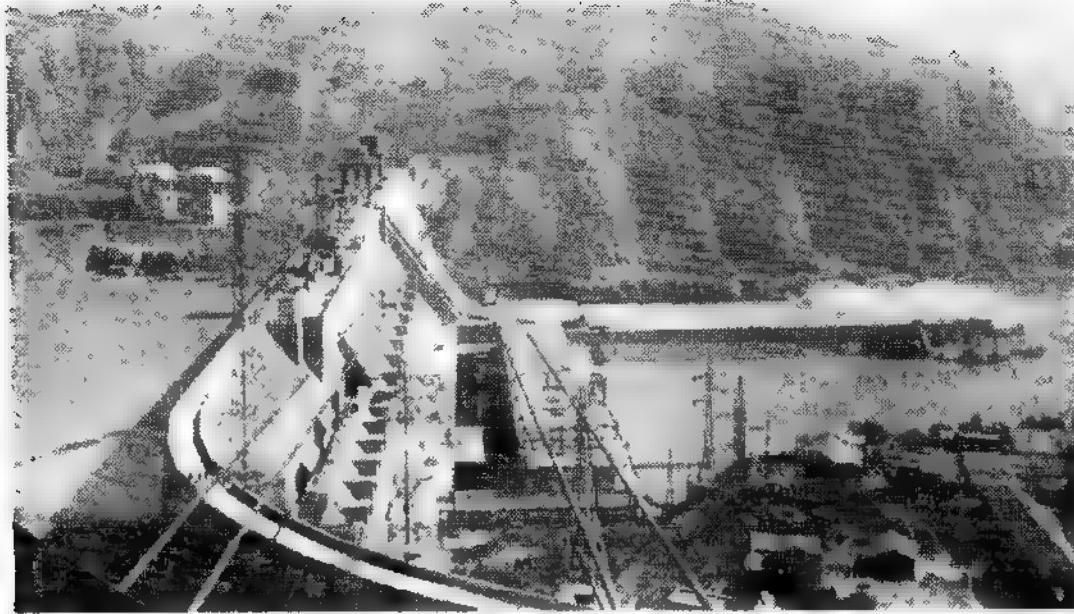
How to solve this serious problem involved an acute struggle. A few people said harnessing the Yellow River was too difficult and there was no alternative but to restore it to its former state. Most, however, saw that the essence of the matter was one of daring to throw away "foreign crutches," reconstruct the dam and solve the silt question by self-reliance. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world." They realized the necessity of starting from practice and moving on to knowledge, then again practice and again knowledge, and using the dialectical-materialist theory of reflection as their guide so that their ideas would correspond with the objective laws of the Yellow River.

With the attention of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and through repeated practice and better knowledge, Chinese workers, engineers, technicians and cadres began transforming the project step by step. Efforts were focused on enlarging its sand-discharging capacity and enabling the reservoir to store a required amount of water so that it could be used to the best advantage.

The first stage of reconstruction was carried out from 1965 to 1968. It involved cutting two tunnels 900 metres in total length and 11 metres in diameter through a rock cliff on the left bank of the dam so as to discharge silt and turning four of the eight huge steel pipes originally designed to lead water for power generation into new water and sand discharging channels. On the basis of the experience gained in the first stage of reconstruction, plans for further improvements were worked out in 1969. From 1970 to December 1973, the builders opened up the eight water outlets at the bottom of the dam, which had been used during the construction of the dam, to increase flood-discharging capacity. The remaining four steel pipes for power generating and one that had been turned into a sand-discharging tube were lowered by 13 metres and low-water-head hydro-turbine generators resistant to sand abrasion were installed to replace the high-water-head generating sets.

All the reconstruction work, from planning and designing to installation, was done by relying on the





The reconstructed
dam at Sanmen
Gorge.

country's own efforts in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revisionist line was repudiated and people did away with blind faith in foreigners and "experts," and a three-in-one designing group with workers as the mainstay was formed to carry on the work. Putting an end to the state of being divorced from practice, engineers and technicians went to the work-site to do scientific research in combination with designing and building. With the workers' wisdom and talents brought into full play, many problems that had been points of contention among experts for years were solved and many impossibles became possible.

Restructuring the project has proved highly effective in many ways. Flood-discharging capacity of the reservoir under normal full storage conditions has risen from 3,080 cubic metres per second to 10,000, and consequently the silt-discharging capacity has increased. This helps maintain the storage capacity of the reservoir and lower the river-bed in the Tungkuan area immediately above the Sanmen Gorge, thereby creating conditions for reducing silt accumulation in the lower reaches of the Wei. As a result of these improvements, the reconstructed dam now has the following advantages:

First is relieving the lower reaches of the threat of big floods. The Yellow River was notorious as a scourge mainly because of frequent dyke breaches and floods in the lower reaches. Ending this situation was the primary task in harnessing the Yellow River after liberation. However, if the Sanmen Gorge dam had not been overhauled, the reservoir would soon silt up and lose its flood control function. The reconstructed dam is now able to maintain a steady flow under

average high-water conditions, which is conducive to flood and silt discharge in the lower reaches. On the other hand, when the dykes there are threatened by heavy flood, the dam can close its sluice-gates to cut down the flow and ensure the safety of the areas below it.

Second is lifting the threat of ice-floes. Quite a number of dyke breaches along the Yellow River were caused by jam-ups during the ice-floe season from December to February when thawing began in the upper reaches while the lower reaches remained ice-bound. Such hazards are now well under control since the dam is able to regulate the water flow and lessen the pressure on the dykes in case of a floe jam.

Third is providing abundant water for irrigation, urban consumption and industrial use. Following the principle of storing clear water during the low-water season and discharging muddy flows in the high-water season, the reservoir stores its intake mainly in winter. This helps prevent floe jamming and facilitates the fight against drought. The Yellow River provided enough water to irrigate 800,000 hectares of farmland in Honan and Shantung Provinces during the dry spell in 1972 and 1,07 million hectares in 1973, greatly contributing to the good harvests in these areas. At the same time it also provided water for Chengchow, Kaifeng and other cities. In May 1973, the river fed north China, particularly Tientsin city, 270 million cubic metres of water to support the fight against drought.

Fourth is the reconstructed Sanmen Gorge power station, with a planned capacity of 200,000 kilowatts, which now can use the natural river flow to drive its turbines. The first 50,000-kilowatt low-water-head turbo-generating set designed and built in China went into regular operation on December 26, 1973.

Angolan People's Important Victory

HAPPY tidings of victory in the national-liberation struggle have come from the African continent at the beginning of the new year. The Angolan national liberation organizations, after a protracted and arduous armed struggle and united as one, have finally signed an agreement with the Portuguese Government recognizing the Angolan people's right to national independence. Under the agreement, a presidential council and a transitional government will be established in Angola, and independence will be proclaimed on November 11 this year. This is an important victory for the Angolan people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, another new achievement in the African national-liberation cause following the proclamation of independence of Guinea-Bissau and the attainment of the right to independence by Mozambique. On this, we extend our warm congratulations.

Since the invasion by the Portuguese colonialists in the late 15th century, the history of Angola has been one of bloody colonial domination and the valiant struggle of the Angolan people. In those long dark years, the Angolan people's fine sons and daughters indomitably advanced wave upon wave. The Angolan people launched a large-scale armed struggle during the surging tide of the African national-liberation movement in 1961. In the past 14 years, they have fought heroically and grown strong in battle, finally winning the right to national independence. This victory is a great encouragement to the fighting people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, and a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and racism!

The new success of the Angolan national-liberation struggle demonstrates the might of the African people fighting in unity. In recent months, with the support of the Organization of African Unity and some African countries, the Angolan liberation organizations, overcoming difficulties and getting united, held negotiations with the Portuguese Government and achieved success. Based on the principle of national independence, the

unity of the Angolan liberation organizations is an important guarantee for implementing the agreement and winning independence by the Angolan people in the days to come.

The signal victory of the Angolan people has propelled the development of the situation in southern Africa in a direction more favourable to the African people. In the face of the great African people who are rapidly awakening, the Vorster and Smith racist regimes in southern Africa have become panic-stricken. Compelled by the circumstances, they tried their utmost to create an atmosphere of "detente" in a last-ditch struggle. The two superpowers, each with its own axe to grind, have been manoeuvring feverishly. One superpower openly declared its continued support for the racist regimes, while the other energetically spread the lie about "detente" with a view to sabotaging the African people's unity and sapping their fighting will. But countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution - this is an irresistible historical trend. The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration adopted by the 24th Session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity has called on the African people to continue their advance towards the liberation of all Africa. The people of southern Africa will surely win greater victories in their national-liberation struggle.

The Chinese people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the Angolan and other African peoples' just struggle. Although the Angolan people have won important victory in their struggle for national independence, they have yet to make arduous efforts before the agreement can be implemented. The struggle remains long and tortuous. But we are deeply convinced that so long as they strengthen unity, heighten vigilance, persist in struggle and work unremittingly, the Angolan people will certainly achieve their lofty aim of national independence.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, January 22)

Soviet Social-Imperialism in 1974: More Exposure of Its True Colours

NINETEEN seventy-four was the year in which Soviet revisionist social-imperialism revealed its true colours more starkly than ever. The world was thus able to see with greater clarity the ugly features of social-imperialism. This it did from the new tsars' tyrannical abuse and despicable performances in various places and on different occasions; also from their intensified contention with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony alongside frantic arms expansion and war preparations. Meanwhile, there was a new development in the struggle of the people of all lands against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

The outrages committed by the Soviet revisionist clique during the year are too numerous to list. A few salient examples are enough to bring to light its obnoxious features and sordid behaviour; they at the same time speak for the daily awakening of the world's people and their in-depth struggle against hegemony.

1. Soviet revisionism was in desperate straits and isolation as its acts of clinging to hegemony and making troubles at international conferences were scathingly denounced by many third world countries.

At the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly last April, Soviet revisionism, as one of the two biggest international exploiters and oppressors and in the hope of concealing its true features, opposed all efforts by other delegates to differentiate between poor and rich countries. It stubbornly opposed establishment of a new international economic order and crudely brought pressure on many third world countries in an all-out effort to keep superpower colonial interests intact. Then at the sea law conference between June and August, it reproduced with great enthusiasm the shop-worn imperialist claptrap of so-called "freedom of the high seas" by lauding "free navigation," "freedom of fishing" and "freedom of overflight." At first it openly expressed opposition to 200-nautical-mile maritime rights put forward by the third world countries; later it tried to emasculate the essence of this demand by finding fault with the proposal by the "group of 77" in order to preserve superpower maritime hegemony in every possible way. At the world population conference last August, it went so far as to trot out the long discredited Malthusian population theory and talked a great deal of nonsense to cover up the true root cause of poverty and hunger in many third world countries and absolve itself of re-

sponsibility. All this was a vain attempt to divert the people of the world from their struggle against hegemony. At all these conferences it worked hard to impose on others the stale theme of "detente" and "disarmament" and thrust these ideas into conference documents to lead people astray.

Soviet revisionism's reactionary stand of antagonism to the third world caused strong resentment and opposition among the countries there. At the U.N. General Assembly special session, the third world countries were united as one in determined opposition to the two hegemonic powers. All the schemes of Soviet revisionism failed; its isolation and defeat at the United Nations were unprecedented. Its ulterior motives at the sea law conference were bared. More and more, people are getting tired of Moscow's favourite "psalms of peace."

2. As Soviet revisionism steps up contention with U.S. imperialism for hegemony in Europe and as its tactics of "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west" become more evident, more and more European countries are heightening their vigilance against it.

Throughout the year, the Soviet revisionist clique kept talking about "detente" in Europe and its "concern" over European security. But synchronously the clique went ahead with the arms race with a vengeance and intensified contention with U.S. imperialism for nuclear superiority. To beef up its military muscle and the offensive capability of its conventional forces in Central Europe, it replenished and replaced in a big way old tanks, aircraft and guided missiles with new ones. Creating tension in the Balkan Peninsula, it carried out frequent troop movements and conducted big military exercises there; it flagrantly applied pressure on some countries, and even openly plotted to subvert sovereign states. Through its intensified military and diplomatic activities in Europe's flank — the Mediterranean and the Middle East, Soviet revisionism caused increased instability in that area.

As a result, many European countries and people have begun questioning Soviet revisionism's much-vaunted "detente" in Europe and recognized more clearly its manoeuvre of "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west" to contend for hegemony in Europe. They have come to realize that "the Soviet Union deploys its troops with its focus on Europe and Soviet troops receive training in accordance with

The theory that the offensive will start from Europe and therefore armed, equipped and organized with West Europe as a mock battlefield." It is exactly in these circumstances that both the "European security conference" and the "Central Europe force reduction conference" are deadlocked. The West European countries' suspicion and alertness to Soviet revisionism's rabid expansionist ambitions have grown. It was only a few months ago that Yugoslavia unearthed a clandestine anti-government organization aided and abetted by Soviet revisionism, and severely punished those involved according to law. This was a head-on blow to Soviet revisionism.

3. Soviet revisionism exploits Soviet Jewish emigration in pursuit of its own interests and thus undermines the Arab people's struggle. This has further exposed the ugly features of social-imperialism.

It is common knowledge that Soviet revisionism sends Jews to Israel every year. Some 100,000 Soviet Jews have streamed into Israel in the four years since 1970. Public opinion in the Arab countries scathingly denounced this despicable act detrimental to the Arab people's struggle. The Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* pointed out: "The Soviet Union's decision could be interpreted as meaning permission for Soviet Jews to fight the Arabs." The Kuwaiti paper *Ar Rai al-Amim* said: "It is a conspiracy jointly perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and Russia against the Arab people." As to Soviet revisionism's other ugly performances in the Middle East, they became quite notorious much earlier. It amassed ill-gotten wealth by selling arms in the Middle East and pressing buyers for repayment of debts on earlier purchases, which greatly angered the Arabs. In speeches made during the year, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat time and again accused the Soviet Union of making difficulties on the question of arms supplies and dunning Egypt with demands for repayment of debts in an effort to control Egypt through "aid." The Egyptian President, however, made it clear that "we are not prepared to cede any part of our national will!"

4. In the Cyprus event, Soviet revisionism added fuel to the fire, seeking to fish in troubled waters. Its sinister designs were all too clear.

Following the outbreak of the event in July, Soviet revisionism supported one side at one time and the other side at another, trying hard to sow discord and complicate the situation. It painstakingly tried to squeeze into the island, and, with no one showing approval, simply suggested giving itself the role of a U.N. "special mission." Soviet revisionism's histrionics were so very revealing that everyone could tell what it was concerned about: certainly not the "interests of the Cypriot people and world peace" but social-imperialist interests in aggression and expansion pure and simple, and its efforts to strengthen its position in contending with U.S. imperialism for hegemony in the Mediterranean. As an Algerian weekly pointed out, contention in the Mediterranean between the two superpowers in their own in-

terests had complicated the Cyprus issue. The Argentine weekly *Panorama* believed that the Soviet Union wanted to realize the fond dream of the old tsars in the Mediterranean.

5. Soviet revisionism continues to create turmoil, maintains tension in the South Asian subcontinent and steps up contention in the Indian Ocean with U.S. imperialism.

A few years ago, it openly supported India's dismemberment of Pakistan and thus sowed the seeds of new turbulence in the subcontinent. Last September, it again supported India's annexation of another sovereign state — Sikkim. This naked act of expansion on the part of the Indian Government has been strongly condemned by the people of South Asian countries and justice-upholding countries and people throughout the world. Moscow was the only one who cheered India's action. The South Asian countries are well aware of this. The Pakistan daily *Ta'Meer* pointed out: "India would never have dared to swallow up an independent, sovereign state if the Soviet Union had not instigated India and tried to cover up the latter's aggressive intentions or if it had withdrawn its military backing." In the past year, Soviet revisionism which has shown unusual "enthusiasm" for "Asian security" has often played one nation against another in South Asia and thus stirred up disputes between nations. Although it often pays lip-service to "detente" and "peace," it just does not have the nerve to vote in the United Nations for the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone. On the contrary, its constant huge naval presence there is intended as a show of force.

6. Soviet revisionism has not only seized Japanese territories with no intention of returning them but has posed repeated military threats against that country, arousing the Japanese people's indignation and protest.

Last year, the Japanese people carried out a succession of campaigns demanding that the Soviet Union return the northern territories. Soviet revisionism not only refused to return the islands, but slanderously dismissed the Japanese people's just demands as "revisionist agitation" and a "provocation." It also repeatedly brought pressure to bear upon the Japanese Government and people with a view to making Japan give up sovereignty over these territories. Meanwhile, Soviet revisionism's military planes and warships frequently encroached upon Japan's territorial airspace and waters. Encroachments on Japanese airspace are reported to be 200-300 sorties a year, constituting a serious threat to Japan's security. The Soviet revisionists sent their ships to cruise in waters off the Japanese coast at will, pollute the area, destroy fishing nets and resort to blackmail and extortion.

All this has given the Japanese people clear insight into the dangers from the north and made them pursue their campaign for the return of the northern territories more firmly. Japanese fishermen are demanding that

their government take measures to stop the Soviet revisionists' overlordism. The government has repeatedly asked the Soviet Government to cease conducting military exercises off Japan's coast.

7. Soviet revisionism has made huge profits by speculating in the international market, doing many things detrimental to the interests of the third world countries.

Taking advantage of increased oil and grain prices, it engaged in many speculation deals in the world market throughout 1974. Not long ago, Iraq was forced to sell oil to Soviet revisionists at reduced price as payment for arms purchased from them in the October War. Before the oil had been delivered, the Soviet revisionists resold what they had bought with 13.8 million U.S. dollars to the Federal Republic of Germany for 41.5 million, which gave them a 200 per cent net profit on the deal. Similarly, they made huge profits by reselling natural gas sold to them by Iran. It is no wonder that foreign press reports referred to them by a new nickname—"the oil barons of capitalist Russia."

Soviet revisionism helped send up world grain prices by rush-buying and resold at high prices large quantities of grain when prices went up. It was reported that it bought U.S. wheat at 60 U.S. dollars a ton, but charged double or even triple the price when reselling it to other countries. It continued to sell munitions at high prices and has become a leading munitions dealer in the world. With U.S. dollars earned from such deals, it lent money in the European monetary market at the exorbitant interest rate of over 10 per cent. Its tricks to speculate and profiteer has put old-line Western businessmen in the shade. The foreign press has pointed out that Soviet revisionism is more capitalistic than the No. 1 capitalist power. The Iranian press noted that "the Russians themselves have not been slow to profit by international price increases," and described this as "open plunder and exploitation."

8. Soviet revisionism's cloak-and-dagger activities in all parts of the world which repeatedly were exposed and saw its spies expelled have aroused close attention and vigilance in many countries.

Moscow's espionage network is widespread. In 1974, its spying activities were exposed by Ghana, Tunisia, Tanzania, Thailand, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand and China. In these countries, Soviet spies, cloaked as members of "military missions," "diplomats" and "journalists," were uncovered and expelled one after another. The Thai press revealed that there were some 500 Soviet agents collecting intelligence in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries and that Bangkok had become the centre for the espionage activities in Southeast Asia of both the United States and the Soviet Union. During the year, the latter kept sending trawlers, "scientific research vessels" and submarines into waters off Britain, France, Sweden, Ireland and Australia to carry out espionage; many of these were fined and forced to leave. According to an

incomplete count, in the past ten years about 40 countries have expelled Soviet "diplomatic personnel" engaged in espionage and subversive activities. As the Thai weekly *Asian News Review* pointed out: "The disasters brought by agents from Moscow are no less hideous than those brought by the U.S. CIA."

The examples listed are only some of the evil deeds and scandals perpetrated by the Soviet revisionists in the past year. They have done much damage to the world's people, those of the third world in particular. But they also have accelerated the awakening of the people everywhere.

More and more people in the world today have come to see the real colours of Soviet revisionism. From Soviet revisionist double-dealing tactics — wearing one face in public and another in private, saying all fine things while doing all the vilest — and from its shameless behaviour — hostility to the third world on every issue and doing everything in its own interests — the third world countries and peoples have arrived at a clearer judgement through their own experience, which is that Soviet revisionism is not "socialism" but social-imperialism, not a "natural ally" but a dangerous enemy. Seeing that Soviet revisionism emphasizes "friendship" while sowing dissension and preaches "detente" while creating tension, many second world countries have become more and more aware of its ulterior motives and the need to be more on guard. Even partners in its so-called "big community" are openly expressing their increased complaint against Soviet revisionism which, with a bent for hegemony, is always ready to leave others in the lurch. The growing understanding of the real nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism by the people of all lands is an important indication that the struggle against hegemonism is developing in depth and that the international situation is excellent.

It may be recalled that when U.S. imperialism rose to replace declining old-line colonialism in the early 1950s, there were some who for a while were not quite clear about what neo-colonialism meant. But it did not take long for the people to see through U.S. imperialism from the chain of events that followed. A storm against it soon swept the whole world.

Today, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is facing a fate similar to that of U.S. imperialism. After its bluffing and bamboozling all these years, it has run into a wall. Still with the same old signboard, it now finds itself in a completely changed situation in which the people's struggle against Soviet and U.S. hegemonism is on the rise all over the globe. The outward bluster and swaggering posture of the Brezhnev clique cannot conceal its essential weakness of being beset with internal and external problems. As the contention between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism further intensifies, the storm of the struggle against hegemonism launched by the people of all lands will rage still more fiercely. It is a certainty that social-imperialism will suffer heavier defeats than the old-time expansionists.

Latin American Countries' Efforts to Develop Their National Economies

LATIN American countries made significant progress in 1974 in their efforts to develop their national economies independently.

For many years they have raised a strong voice in favour of economic independence. Without economic independence, in their view, there can be no genuine political independence. Hence the necessity to shake off the superpowers' economic control and exploitation, end the backwardness caused by imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and sovereignty and on that basis accelerate development of the national economy.

Many industrial sectors in Latin America today are still controlled by foreign capital, first of all, U.S. capital. Direct U.S. private investments there totalled more than 18,000 million dollars (1973 figure).

Recovering National Resources

As a counter-measure, Latin American countries have taken back many foreign-controlled mineral concessions and public utilities such as electricity and telephone service. They also have promulgated a series of decrees and regulations to tighten restrictions and controls on foreign business activities. On this basis, great efforts have been made to promote the development of industry and agriculture according to existing conditions and needs.

To overcome its economic weaknesses resulting from long years of imperialist aggression, every Latin American country attaches great importance to developing its basic industries. In recent years many have made progress to varying degrees in the steel, oil, petro-chemical, mining, machine-building and other manufacturing industries. Most new industrial projects planned or under construction in 1974 were in these sectors.

Developing Basic Industries

Steel production in Latin America is making big headway. From 4.7 million tons in 1960, output rose to 16.4 million tons in 1973. Mexico was expected to reach 5 million tons in 1974 against 4.4 million tons the year before, thus enabling the country to basically meet its domestic needs. With an estimated 460,000-470,000 tons for 1974, Peru is able to meet 60 per cent of its steel needs. Brazil's annual steel production already is over 5 million tons, and plans for increased production are being put into effect or drawn up in Argentina and Venezuela.

Expanding nationally owned oil and petro-chemical industries has been given great attention in many coun-

tries. Venezuela, No. 1 oil-producing country in Latin America, has decided to completely take over the mining rights within a short period. The state-operated Venezuela Petroleum Corporation is making intensive preparations for nationalizing the industry and producing oil self-reliantly. It already is handling a portion of the exploitation, refining and marketing. Besides, it is making active efforts to prospect for new fields and train native technicians. The Venezuelan Government has decided to allocate 465 million dollars of its oil earnings for developing the petro-chemical, steel and other industries.

Second largest oil exporter in the region, Ecuador has nationalized most concessions that had been granted to foreign companies and raised taxes and royalties they have to pay. The state oil company has begun putting production and marketing under its control. The Ecuadorian Government recently made known its intention to acquire 51 per cent of the shares in the U.S.-owned Texaco-Gulf Oil Company which is operating in the country. Argentina is now laying the foundation for developing its petro-chemical industry. A big enterprise, the newly built General Mosconi Petro-Chemical Plant in Ensenada outside Buenos Aires was commissioned in June 1974. This is a big step forward on the road to self-sufficiency in petro-chemical products and doing away with reliance on imports.

Prospects for the development of the mining and metallurgical industries are also good. Peru and Argentina are taking steps or working out plans to increase production of copper, zinc, aluminium, barium and other minerals. Copper is rapidly replacing traditional fish meal as Peru's principal export.

Role of Native Capital

Native capital (including state and private capital), it is worth noting, plays an increasingly important part in developing basic industries in Latin American countries. Following step-by-step nationalization of formerly foreign-controlled national resources, the proportion of native capital in their national economies has gone up remarkably. At the same time, most countries have tightened controls and restrictions on foreign capital which still operates some industrial and mining industries on their land. In accordance with the common regulations for foreign capital, Andean Pact Organization member states, for instance, have set restrictions on foreign capital, mainly U.S., regarding the scope of investment and the amount of annual remittance of

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

NORTHERN EUROPE

Joint Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties

The first joint conference of North European Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations held at the beginning of the year unanimously adopted a statement on the situation in Northern Europe and a statement against revisionism.

The conference was held by the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark, the Marxist-Leninist Group of Finland, the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Faeroe Islands, the Communist League of Union of Iceland, the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of Sweden.

The statements pointed out: North European countries are facing growing threats from the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. These countries are the firing range between the two superpowers. To the west, there is the presence of U.S. imperialist forces. To the east, there is the Warsaw Pact Organization, with manifest aggressive nature, established by the Soviet Union. The North European Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations unremittingly oppose the two superpowers and firmly strive for and safeguard their national independence.

The statements said: Both superpowers are imperialist nations. The struggle between them is fundamental. Their scramble for markets, raw materials and spheres of influence is being increasingly intensified. Sooner or later, it will lead to an imperialist war between the superpowers for redivision of spheres of influence or to cope with other countries. It is quite possible for the superpowers to launch a third world war.

The statements pointed out: The two superpowers are locked in contention everywhere in the world. Their major conflict of interests is in

Europe. The two superpowers, particularly the Soviet Union, prate about "peace, security and detente" as the main trend in international relations. Meanwhile, they have armed themselves to the teeth and are preparing a new imperialist war to redivide spheres of influence. To cover up their imperialist ambitions under the camouflage of peace and detente, the social-imperialists have proposed holding a so-called European peace and detente conference. Their aim is to conceal their scheme of aggression by lulling the European people into a false sense of security and thus to obtain a forum for interfering in West European affairs. During the session of the "European security conference," they reinforced their troops stationed in Eastern Europe, continued to improve their arms and equipment, expanded their fleet base in Kola Peninsula, the biggest base in the world, and strengthened their positions in the North Atlantic Ocean, the Norwegian Sea and the Barents Sea.

The statements said: In strengthening its military power along the North European countries on a large-scale, the Soviet Union has an obvious ambition for aggression. The social-imperialists also have wanted to annex the North European countries' sea areas and have engaged in predatory fishing. All this shows that the Soviet Union is an avaricious imperialist superpower threatening the interests of the North European peoples and their countries' right to self-determination and just national interests.

The statements said: The current world situation has opened up a bright future for us and the people of all countries. The superpowers are becoming increasingly isolated, the third world countries have won glorious victories in their struggle, and the working class and people in the capitalist countries have strengthened their struggle against exploitation and oppression. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want

revolution — this storm is sweeping the whole world.

It is necessary to strengthen friendship between the North European peoples, to develop friendship with China and other socialist countries, and to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the third world countries.

The conference also issued a communique saying that the Marxist-Leninist movement in Northern Europe is forging ahead and the North European Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations will continue to strengthen their relations and co-operation in the days to come.

"SCINTEIA" (ROMANIA)

Need to Set Up New International Economic Order

A recent commentary in the Romanian paper *Scinteia* called for eliminating inequality in the present distribution of world wealth and setting up a new international economic and political order.

The most pressing question in the world today is closely linked with the division of the world into rich and poor countries, the commentary said. The contradictions resulting from the capitalist system and the policies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are the root cause of all evil.

Even after the emergence of the newly independent countries, neo-colonialism continues pursuing its outmoded practice — exchange of unequal values; using the "scissors" differential of forcing down raw material prices and pushing up prices of industrial products; maintenance of a financial system enabling certain countries to enjoy privileges; imposition of unequal economic agreements on other countries; and the provision of "assistance" which aims at facilitating multi-national companies' grabbing more profits instead of doing away with under-development.

The commentary pointed out: "The existence of this unequal economic order and the continual maintenance of such a system of international relations run counter to the times and to the reality of the present-day world."

It stressed the necessity for supporting the efforts of each nation because these efforts represent a decisive factor in economic development.

Referring to the establishment of a new economic order, the commentary said that certain people "just give consideration to nominal changes which only facilitate the continued existence of the principles and practice of the system based on domination and oppression."

It went on to say that a new economic order also calls for setting up a new political order to effect thoroughgoing and qualitative changes in international relations. Regardless of its present level of development, every nation, big or small, must be truly assured of the right to advance freely and independently.

The commentary stated that the basic demands for establishing a new international economic and political order are: elimination of the policies of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, establishment of relations based on full equality among nations, respect for the right of the people of every nation to control their national wealth, choose a social system they wish and advance independently, adoption of firm measures to eliminate the gap between the developed and under-developed countries, the guarantee of an equitable ratio between raw material prices and those of industrial products, ensuring that every country enjoys the benefits derived from its raw materials, energy resources and modern science and technology, and so on.

EGYPT

Sadat on Soviet Union's Unfriendly Attitude

The French paper *Le Monde* reported on January 22 that Egyptian President Sadat in an interview with its newsmen revealed that the Soviet Union opposes the Egyptian people taking any military action against the Israeli aggressors. He added that it has adopted an unfriendly attitude towards Egypt.

Referring to differences between Egypt and the Soviet Union, President Sadat said the Soviets "opposed and still oppose any military action,

even limited ones, against Israel." "They have refused to provide us with the military material we require. So in 1971, the decisive year I have announced, they prevented me from starting hostilities by a very simple way: They refused to honour the concluded armament contracts."

Egyptian-Soviet differences, he continued, "have now been extended to the military, economic and political domains." "They [the Soviets] accused me of launching an anti-Soviet campaign in the Near East in order to undermine their position in the region. However, I have the duty to make public our grievances and tell the Egyptian and other Arab people the difficulties we have encountered."

"In the field of economy," he added, "they did not provide us with the means to control the effect of the destructive war imposed upon us by the enemy and the effect of world inflation. Last year we had to pay them 80 million Egyptian pounds for partial settlement of the debt we incurred in the purchase of arms and equipment." "This year we demanded a ten-year moratorium..., but they turned a deaf ear to our request."

The Soviet Union had refused to replenish Egypt's material losses in the October War and to supply new-type weapons, while Israel got everything it required from the United States, he said.

Speaking of the expulsion of Soviet military "experts" and "advisers" from Egypt in July 1972, the Egyptian President said: "So far as I am concerned, this affair was closed for ever."

With regard to the possibility of abrogating "the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty," he said: "I can't rule out such a possibility."

"My patience has limits and my responsibility is to defend my country by every means," he declared.

JAPAN

Foreign Minister Miyazawa's Visit to Soviet Union

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa had talks with his Soviet

counterpart Gromyko when he visited the Soviet Union from January 15 to 17.

Their talks centred on concluding a peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union and the relevant question of returning the "northern territories" to Japan. According to the Japanese press, the two sides had "heated debate" on this question. Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated that the four northern islands are Japan's "inherent territories," stressing that "the prerequisite for the conclusion of a peace treaty can only be the package return of the four islands." Gromyko who "disagrees with this demand" obdurately persisted in the Soviet stand of forcibly occupying Japan's "northern territories."

Back in Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Minister told the press that his visit to the Soviet Union "has not made any concrete progress" on the northern territories question. He maintained that "the differences between Japan and the Soviet Union cannot be changed in a talk or two" and expressed the intention to use all future opportunities to press the demand for the return of the four northern islands by the Soviet Union.

In the talks, the two sides also discussed the question of Japanese vessels' safe fishing in the northern waters and the disputes caused by Soviet vessels fishing in Japanese coastal waters. The Japanese press disclosed that the Japanese side demanded at the talks that provisional measures be taken to solve at an early date the question of the safety of Japanese vessels fishing in the northern waters. However, the Soviet side evaded the question, stating instead: "Wouldn't it be much better if Japanese fishing vessels manage not to be caught in their operations!"

It has been reported that the Soviet Union, with ulterior motives, time and again peddled its sinister "Asian collective security system" goods at the talks, but it was rejected by the Japanese side.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Triumphing Over Tidal Waves and Sand Storms

FENCING off south China's coast, stone dykes totalling 6,000 kilometres in length and protecting ten million people and more than a million hectares of farmland on the plains and low-lying land have been newly built or repaired by the people in the coastal provinces of the south in the last 20 years or more.

Kwangtung Province and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region are areas prone to typhoons. Accompanied by tidal waves and heavy downpours, there are typhoons every summer and autumn, while hilly land is threatened by drought. Fighting against these unfavourable natural conditions since the founding of New China, the local people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have built water conservancy projects in the slack farming season every year, with financial aid from the government. Today, dykes which are generally wide enough at the top for a big truck to travel over have been built up as required.

The 500 able-bodied people in the Pienhai Brigade of Yangchiang County, Kwangtung Province, have showed their indomitable revolutionary spirit. They transported stones blasted from rocks in the hills a dozen kilometres away to build a 2.5-kilometre-long dyke that is 15 metres wide at the base and 4 metres wide at the top. The dyke has withstood the tests of a 12-degree gale and battering tides.

Many projects for storing and diverting water including over 100,000 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs have been built in these coastal areas to fight flood and drought. During the two serious drought calamities in 1943 and 1946 before liberation, starvation and plague took a heavy toll of more than 100,000 people in the well-known drought-stricken Leichow Peninsula,

which feudal dynasties used as a place for exile.

From 1958 to 1960, the new-born people's communes organized 300,000 people to build a reservoir and dig a 174-kilometre-long man-made river to divert water from the reservoir. Linked with big and small reservoirs and ponds, the main and subsidiary branches of that river reach out to all parts of the peninsula. They bring water to over 100,000 hectares of arid land which now give stable and high yields.

The low-lying land of the Pearl River Delta, the confluence of many tributaries, was constantly water-logged, higher land there suffered from drought and the coastal area was often threatened by sea tides. An irrigation and drainage system with thousands of electric pumping stations has made 400,000 hectares of once afflicted land give high and stable yields.

People in south China's coastal area have afforested more than 100,000 hectares of sandy waste along the sea coast over the last two decades. In the Fengpo Commune of Wenchang County, Hainan Island, sand shifted 14 metres every year and buried 13 villages in the one hundred years prior to liberation. On the eve of liberation, another 11 villages were in danger of being buried. In four years soon after liberation, the local people planted beefwood which is now growing on more than 1,000 hectares of sandy coast. Not only has the drifting sand been harnessed, the farmland that had been buried by it also has been recovered.

A National Minority Area In Yunnan Province

THE Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture has undergone great changes since its founding in 1954. This region, situated on the frontier in Yunnan Province, southwest China, is inhabited by 12 nationalities in-

cluding the Lisu, Nu, Tibetan and Han. Before liberation, oppressed and exploited by imperialism and the reactionary ruling classes, the labouring people of these nationalities lived in misery; for shelter, they huddled in mountain caves; much of their food consisted of wild plants. For generations they had used only slash-and-burn farming methods.

Liberation made them masters of the country, striding proudly on the broad road of socialism. They organized themselves into mutual-aid teams, later into agricultural producers' co-operatives and finally people's communes. Relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy they bent nature to their own needs. The introduction of scientific farming to replace their backward agricultural practices led to steady increases in livestock and crop yields.

The area could not turn out a single hoe in pre-liberation times, but now it has its own farm implement factories and repair shops. Other industries (power, mining, paper, pharmaceutical, printing, food processing and so on) are developing apace. About 500 kilometres of highways and post roads wind through the mountains, and bridges span gorges once known as "natural barriers of the Nuchiang River," linking this formerly inaccessible region with other parts of the country.

In the past, the labouring people of the minority nationalities living here were spurned as "barbarians" by the reactionary ruling classes which, through neglect to provide educational facilities, relegated them to a state of illiteracy. Since the founding of New China, more than 1,100 primary and secondary schools for children of the poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities have been set up in the autonomous prefecture by the people's government. Medical services have been established, but before liberation there were virtually none to speak of. Now hospitals have been established in counties, clinics in people's communes and co-operative medical service stations in production brigades. Large numbers of local "bare-

foot doctors," medical assistants and midwives work wholeheartedly in co-operation with doctors sent there by the state to provide the best medical care within their power for the people of all nationalities.

At present the number of minority nationality cadres is 3.4 times that in 1953 (the year before the establishment of the autonomous prefecture), and over twice that in 1965 (the year preceding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution). Ninety per cent of the cadres at prefecture, county, commune and brigade level are of minority nationality. With a population

of only 2,700, the Tulung people in this area constitute one of the smallest national minorities in China. Since the start of the Cultural Revolution, 58 of them have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Over 110 Tulung cadres are working in government organs, departments of industry, communications, culture, education and public health, while 11 of them have been elected as deputy secretaries of prefecture, county or commune Party committees.

At different times in the Nuchiang Autonomous Prefecture during the

Cultural Revolution and the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, evening schools for political study have been set up in the villages, the total more than 210. A contingent of more than 7,700 theoretical workers is busy helping the people of various nationalities in their study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. This arms them for criticizing Lin Piao's criminal scheme of restoring capitalism, as well as repudiating the ideology of the reactionary decadent classes — the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

(Continued from p. 19.)

profits, which must not exceed 14 per cent of the direct investment of any foreign enterprise. Provisions have been made that foreign shares must be transferred step by step to local capital and that more than 50 per cent of the shares must go to local capital within 15 years. A new Mexican law on foreign capital provides that oil and radioactive minerals as well as power, communications and telecommunications must be operated by the state. Without special permission, new foreign investments cannot exceed 49 per cent of the shares in any enterprise.

Changing Single-Product Economy

In the course of developing their national economies, Latin American countries are making efforts to develop agricultural production, particularly food crops, by changing their traditional single-product economies characterized by producing and exporting only one or two farm products. Increased investment, rational planning, building water conservancy works, popularization of better strains of seeds and improved cultivation are among the measures taken to raise the output of food crops and other farm products. Venezuela has taken 465 million U.S. dollars from its oil revenues to establish a development fund for agriculture and livestock breeding. Ecuador's agricultural investment in 1973 showed a four-fold increase over that of 1972. By introducing better strains, Mexico has raised the per-hectare wheat yield from 720 kilogrammes in 1940 to 3,870 kilogrammes in 1974. Rice and maize output in Panama went up 29.5 and 23.6 per cent respectively in the agricultural year ending April 1974 as compared with the previous year. Rice is now on the country's list of exports. Thanks to increased rice and maize production, Guyana has begun to change its long-standing dependence on food grain import. Argentina's farm production rose 24 per cent in the first half of last year as compared with the corresponding period of 1973. Ecuador, a country with bananas and coffee as the main products, has begun growing food crops, and wheat imports in 1973 dropped nearly one-third. Agriculture Ministers of the Central American Region, the Carib-

bean Community and the Andean Pact Organization met respectively in 1974 to study measures for raising agricultural production and achieving food self-sufficiency.

Strengthening Political and Economic Co-operation

In recent years, Latin American countries have greatly strengthened their political unity and economic mutual aid and co-operation, which have been a powerful impetus to local economic development. Latin American leaders at important regional and international meetings not only co-ordinated their positions in the common struggle in defence of independence, sovereignty, national resources and raw materials prices, but also reiterated their determination to accelerate Latin American economic integration through bilateral and regional co-operation so as to promote the all-round development of their national economies. Sub-regional organizations for economic co-operation and integration, including the Andean Pact Organization, the Caribbean Community and Common Market and the Central American Common Market, have demonstrated ever greater strength in developing regional co-operation.

Many Latin American countries have strengthened their unity with other third world developing countries in Asia and Africa by joining organizations of oil, coffee, copper, bauxite and banana producing or exporting countries, thereby enhancing their economic power in confronting the superpowers. They have also expanded economic contacts with second world countries, thus altering the situation of relying mainly on the United States for sources of funds, markets and supplies of equipment.

The achievements of the Latin American countries and people in developing their national economies and striving for economic independence have hit hard at the superpowers' economic hegemonism and are a refutation of their malicious pessimistic assertions about the economies of the developing countries. These achievements help to enhance the Latin American people's confidence and strength in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and defending national independence and encourage them to unite with other third world peoples in the common struggle to achieve still greater victories.

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